# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. VIII. MONDAY, October 24, 1808. No. 2309.


## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
*WILL BE SOLD*
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

*A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

## Cotton and Stewart
*Have just published their*
## ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

*They will publish, with all possible speed,* A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
*The Exile of Erin.*

October 6.

## JUST PUBLISHED,
*And for Sale at*
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
### The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.
*Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.*

ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs. Opie.—*Price $1 75, in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards, 50 cents.*

October 11

## Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING STREET,
HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters until further notice, at the following rate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets, | | $5 75 |
| Half | do. | 3 00 |
| Quarter | do. | 1 50 |

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

## FOR SALE,
*On board the schr. Betsey, at Janney's wharf*

6 pipes FRENCH BRANDY
3 bls SUGAR
1000 bushels coarse Liverpool SALT
31 bls. TANNERS OIL
1 trunk INDIA COTTONS
12 matts DUMB FISH
5 bls. MACKEREL
186 bushels BARLEY.

Apply to the master on board, or
Lawrason & Fowle.

October 18 d6t

## Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of *Ten Dollars* on each share is called for by the Directors, and must be paid on or before the first day of November next, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a Bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
DANIEL CARROL, of Dud.
President.

October 13—18. dt1N.

## To Let,

TWO convenient two story Frame Houses at the lower end of Fairfax street; a large Garden attached to each; pleasantly situated for private families; possession may be had immediately: apply to

John Lloyd.

October 4 2awtf

## JUST RECEIVED
*For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;*
### THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

*By LINDLEY MURRAY.*

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
*Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
*British Critic, July 1801.*

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
*Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.*

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
*The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.*

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
*Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.*

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.*

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

*Also,*
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

## Just Published,
*For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,*
### THE LAWYER;
OR,
*Man as he ought not to be.*
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

## ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

## Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

## Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

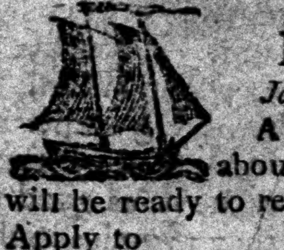
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

October 3.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

## 600 barrels Freight Wanted
*For any Eastern Port,*
FOR THE
SCHOONER
BARTHOLOMEW,



*James Crawford*, Master; A strong good vessel, burden about nine hundred barrels, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days Apply to

John G. Ladd.

October 21. d

## Scheme of a Lottery,
For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 5000 | Dollars is | 5000 |
| 1 | — | 2500 | — | 2500 |
| 2 | — | 1500 | — | 3000 |
| 4 | — | 750 | — | 3000 |
| 10 | — | 300 | — | 3000 |
| 20 | — | 150 | — | 3000 |
| 40 | — | 75 | — | 3000 |
| 80 | — | 30 | — | 2400 |
| 200 | — | 20 | — | 4000 |
| 300 | — | 10 | — | 3000 |
| 5000 | — | 6 | — | 30,000 |
| | First drawn blank | | | 200 |
| 1 | — after | 2000 | tickets | 200 |
| 1 | — | 4000 | — | 200 |
| 1 | — | 6000 | — | 200 |
| 1 | — | 8000 | — | 400 |
| 1 | — | 10,000 | — | 400 |
| 1 | — | 12,000 | — | 500 |
| 1 | — | 14000 | — | 1000 |
| 1 | — | 16,000 | — | 2000 |
| 1 | Last drawn blank | | — | 3000 |
| 6168 | Prizes—amounting to | | Dolls. | 75,000 |
| 32 | Blanks.—Sum raised including expence, | | | 15,000 |

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

## The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

*The Proprietors.*

August 24. d

## ☞ Salt afloat.

Just arrived, and for sale on board the British Brig RHINE, Capt. THOMPSON, from LIVERPOOL—

10,000 bushels ground allum SALT.
24 hogsheads COPPERAS,
Apply to
JAMES PATTON.

October 21. d

## ☞ Cordage, &c.
### THOMAS GRIMSHAW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CORDAGE, WHITE ROPE, &c. at his store adjoining the office of inspection, Merchants wharf, has on hand and will constantly supply masters of vessels and others with Warranted Cordage or White Rope of any description, on the most reasonable terms.

He also means to keep a supply of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, &c. and requests a share of public patronage.

He returns his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has already met with since the establishment of his rope walk in this place, and hopes by his industry and endeavors to gain satisfaction, to merit it in future.

October 11. d1m

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.

## The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
*Suitable for the approaching Season,*
That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. ¾
3 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS,
*ALSO, ON HAND,*
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

## PUBLIC SALE.

*ON TUESDAY NEXT,*
WILL BE SOLD AT THE VENDUE STORE:
### One Trunk of MUSLINS,
CAMBRICKS and Ladies elegant WEARING APPAREL, among which are ELEGANT DRESSES, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Oct. 22 d

## TO LET,

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. A. LINDO, immediate possession will be given.

P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22. d

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate for a Share in the Little River Turnpike Company, subscribed by *Joseph W. Harrison*, and transferred by him to me, Number 292, has been lost or mislaid, and that I shall apply to the Directors of the said Company for a renewal of said Certificate, on the 23d day of November next.

Richard Harrison.

September 23. law7w

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*
COMMERCIAL *AND* POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*Royal-street, Alexandria.*

*Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.*
*Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.*

## Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

| | per. | D. C. | D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee, | lb. | 26 | 28 |
| Duck, Russia | bolt. | 28 | 30 |
| Ravens | | 15 | 16 |
| Fruit, Raisins | keg | 11 | 11 50 |
| | box | 4 | 5 |
| Indigo, Spanish (flot.) | lb. | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| Molasses | gal. | 48 | 50 |
| Salt, coarse | bus. | 80 | 90 |
| fine | | 80 | 90 |
| Spices, Nutmegs | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Pepper | | 22 | 25 |
| Piemento | | 28 | 30 |
| Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th | gal. | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Gin, Holland | | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Rum, Jamaica 4th | | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Antigua 3d | | 90 | 95 |
| Windward 2d & 3d | | 80 | 85 |
| Sugars, 1st quality | cwt. | 10 50 | 11 |
| 2d & 3d | | 8 | 10 |
| Teas, Imperial | lb. | 2 | 2 |
| Hyson | | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Young Hyson | | 1 | 1 10 |
| Hyson Skin | | 65 | 75 |
| Wines, Madeira | gal. | 2 | 2 50 |
| Port | | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Lisbon | | 1 33 | 1 40 |
| Malaga | | 95 | 1 |

### DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

| | per. | D. C. | D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Beef, Mess | bbl | no sales | |
| ——— Prime | | no sales | |
| Bread, Crackers | cwt. | no sales | |
| ——— Pilot | | no sales | |
| ——— Ship | | no sales | |
| Candles, Mould | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| ——— Dipt | | 16 | 18 |
| Cheese | | 8 | 12 |
| Cotton, Upland | | 18 | 19 |
| Fish, Mackarel | bbl. | 7 50 | 8 |
| ——— Shad | | 7 50 | 8 |
| ——— Herrings | | 3 75 | 4 |
| Flour, Superfine | | 5 75 | |
| Grain, Wheat | bus. | 1 | |
| ——— Corn | | 40 | 45 |
| ——— Flaxseed | | none | |
| Glass, Window 8 by 10 | box | 12 50 | 13 50 |
| Gunpowder, Keg | 25lb. | 11 | 13 |
| Hemp | cwt. | 10 | 11 |
| Iron, Barr | ton | 120 | 125 |
| Pork, Mess | bbl. | no sales | |
| ——— Prime | | no sales | |
| Spirits, N. E. Rum | gal. | 50 | 55 |
| ——— Whiskey | | 40 | 44 |
| Sugar, New-Orleans | 100 lbs. | none | |
| ——— Loaf | lb. | 20 | 21 |
| ——— Lump | | 19 | 20 |
| Tobacco, Maryland | cwt. | 5 | |
| ——— Potomac | | 5 | |

*PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria Bank, | par. |
| Potomac do. | 93 |
| Marine Insurance | uncertain |
| Washington Bridge | par |
| Little River Turnpike | uncertain |
| Washington and Alexandria do. | 18 per ct. ct. |
| Exchange on London, | 108 to 110 pr. da. |

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

## *TO WILSON C. NICHOLAS, ESQ.*

LETTER 1

SIR,

In remarking upon your public letter, I shall not, I hope, be unmindful of the respect due to your private character. I may, in the course of my remarks, say some disagreeable things; but if I should, I beg you to believe, that nothing could force them from me, except the sense of a great duty; the duty of expressing what I regard as useful and necessary truths.

To one not acquainted with the predominant spirit of our political party, it would seem passing strange, that in your circular you should dwell so long on British aggressions, and injustice; and should at the same time, take so slight a glance at the enormities practised upon us by France. Ten years ago we used to be told, that our partiality for France, and hatred of Great Britain, were merely the effects of that interest we took in a rising republic. From this opinion I used to declare my dissent, and often averred, that a certain party among us were animated not by a love of France, but hate of Great Britain; and that if the latter were contending with the bloodiest tyrant that ever stained Africa with his crimes, that party would be the tyrant's friends. How nearly verified is this seemingly extravagant notion? The French republic is become the property of an upstart emperor; of a man who has every where, trampled upon liberty—who has swept republicanism from the face of the European world; who has every where oppressed nations, and individuals; who has extinguished public prosperity, destroyed private happiness, and carried terror, injustice, desolation wherever he has turned his course; yet, has this man fewer friends among us, than republican France had? No! he can count as many friends among us as the bloody rapublic ever could. They talk not quite so loud. Republicans cannot with so good a grace, launch forth in the praise of a republic destroying emperor; but mind with what gentleness they treat him; how they hope that he is as good as powerful; what felicity they promise to the world from the consolidation of his power; how they pretend to believe that universal and permanent peace is the object he pursues; how they rejoice at his victories, and mourn at his defeat.

If indeed, this emperor had shewn himself to be our friend, our gratitude might have hidden his crimes against other nations, from our view; but this not being the case, whence the tenderness with which you and others treat him? Why skim lightly over his unfriendly conduct towards us;—why, when some regard to impartiality forces you to glance at it, do you, in imitation of French finesse, endeavor to trace the origin of his outrages to a British source.—Alas! sir, I fear, that such conduct cannot be traced to the purest motives; cannot be traced to those pure springs of the human heart, whence flow the limpid currents of mingled philanthropy, and patriotism.

But, seeing that, on the subject of the wrongs done us by France, your letter is generally defective, let me endeavor, in some sort, to supply your omissions, by taking a rapid view of the conduct of France towards us: and let this be done, not to excuse the wrongs done to us by Great Britain, but solely that those who will, may judge against which of those two nations, our indignation, resentment, and wrath, ought to kindle, and against which their effects ought chiefly to be directed.

No American, I am sure, can have forgotten the conduct of the French ministers, in this country, during their revolutionary war. The pains they took to embroil us with all their enemies cannot have passed into oblivion. They fitted out privateers in our ports to cruize against British commerce. They instituted clubs and societies to thwart, impede, and harrass our government. This government, and our tribunals, they charged with chicane, and injustice, in their conduct, and adjudications respecting certain Gallo-American privateers, and their prizes; and finally, as if we had been as mad, and foolish as a Parisian mob, appealed from the government to the people. Such was the behaviour of the French ministers here, what was the conduct of the government to our ministers in France?—Ask Gen Pinckney, who for many months was treated with every indignity which low bred rascals clothed with power could devise. Ask General Marshal, who together with his colleagues, labored long in vain to reconcile France to our neutrality; but who was obliged to depart the republic without gaining any thing, save a knowledge, that France rendered justice only to two things, force and bribes.

But this was the conduct of republican France. Over these things republican sympathy should throw a veil. We should excuse our offending sister, and blot out the record of misdeeds. Well, be it so; yet why not count up, if that were possible, the wrongs done us by consular and imperial France! During the truce of Amiens, did she not shut against us the ports of her colonies? Did she, in any respect, treat us better than other nations did? Had she not her navigation laws, as rigid, as exclusive, as selfish as those of Great Britain? Such was her system in peace; what has it been since the war recommenced? When her vessels of every description were driven from the ocean, her ports, consequently opened to nentrals. We then became necessary to her. We transported to & from her colonies those articles which, without our aid, could not have been transported at all. Indeed, her colonies could only be saved though our intervention; only through us could the wealth of them be snatched from the grasp of her enemies, and poured abundantly into her own lap. Yet notwithstanding these things, she never ceased to harrass our trade. Her few privateers, which, now and then stole out of the West-India ports, either captured our vessels under false pretences, or partiaity plundered, and left them.

These things, I agree, might well happen and yet the French government be in no wise accusable. But what did the government itself? First, our vessels were seized by its order in its own ports, because not furnished with what we had never been told was required, "A role d'Equipage," (list of the crew.) Secondly, they were seized by its order because unprovided with what had never before been heard of "A certificate of origin." After this came the Berlin decree, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade; under color of which our vessels going to, or from Great Britain, were subjected to seizure and condemnation.—Then came the Milan decree declaring all our vessels good prizes which were laden with the manufactures or productions of British countries, though purchased by, and belonging to us. Under this decree they have ever since captured and burnt all our vessels they could seize or had any British productions on board. But, not to dwell too long on atrocities which is painful to contemplate, let me only add, that France has kept us from accommodating our differences with Spain, and from settling the boundaries of Louisiana, and for why? Mr. Madison will tell us, because "France wants money and we must give it." She embargoed our ships at Bordeaux for many months; seized and condemned our vessels under pretence that they were trading to St. Domingo; to which nevertheless, we had an undoubted right to trade; forced a loan from our merchants in Leghorn, at the point of the bayonet; confiscated our property in Hamburgh; and has now, it is said, capped the climax of her iniquity by a decree from Bayonne which subjects all our vessels indiscriminately, to capture and condemnation.

Such, sir, are the mere outlines of that picture, which in your circular you ought to have drawn in vivid colors and presented to public view. Then, you might have had some claim to impartiallity. We might then have supposed, that although through a too great sensibility to the wrongs done us, you had overcharged your picture of British injuries, you had been influenced by a pratriotic zeal; but when we see you dwelling on the injustice of one belligerent, and seeming almost to forget that the other had ever offended; when we see you charging as crimes on the British what they had a right to do; making it criminal in them to take their own seamen from our merchant vessels—calling a proclamation which commanded their officers to act with caution and delicacy in the exercise of this right, a "command to British cruizers to impress all native born subjects, wherever they should be found on board our merchant vessels," thus endeavoring to pervert an act of consideration and respect, into an act of aggression and insult; when we see such things, what else can we think, or say then, that when such men as you are found to have so far yielded to a revengeful hatred of Great Britain, there can be little hope that friendship can be renewed, or peace maintained. No, sir; it is that spirit, in a portion of our citizens, so hostile to every thing British, and which appear almost every where, from the debates in congress, and executive messages, to the addresses of democratic clubs, and the toasts of drunken bachanalians; and in every man of your party from the president to the meanest understrapper of government; and to the meanest favorite of the executive influence; it is this spirit, the existence of which is too well known to the British, which causes them to treat us, not as they would wish to do, as brothers and friends; but as strangers and aliens; and which ere long will involve the two countries, so well fitted to minister to each others wants, and to each other's prosperity, in all the horrors of war.

It surely behoves us to consider what may be the consequences of such a war—It behoves us to count what it may cost us, and our latest posterity; to remember that an inconsiderate yielding to an angry spirit is, at all times, wrong; but that, at this time, it might lead to consequences the most fatal—might plunge us into all the calamities and abasement of complete subjection to external influence.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B.

The following article is from a democratic paper entitled the "*Spirit of* '76, published at Richmond, Virginia. We insert it to show that even the democrats of Virginia are not all of them satisfied with our present administration.

### THE EMBARGO.

Mr. Canning says, that since the return of Mr. Rose, the Executive of the United States have made no communication to the British cabinet. We suppose this to be true, because we can hardly imagine, that a falsehood would have been affirmed by any man of common sense or honesty, on such a subject, and because we do not well discern what propositions our government could make after resorting to the embargo. The British have their orders of council—we have our embargo. Thus we stand.—Now if the British cabinet are content with the present posture of affairs, and from the most recent intelligence it seems that they are; what are we to do—go to war; [illegible] the embargo, or continue it until some revolution shall produce a new state of things until chance in fact, shall relieve us from our present embarrassments?

Will any friend of Mr. Madison's election calmly answer this question and say if he is elected what we are to expect? Surely the people have a right to ask and ought to be gratified with some information from his friends.

But the question will be retorted. If colonel Monroe is elected what will he do? The answer is obvious. Col. Monroe will feel himself perfectly at liberty to pursue the true interests of the nation, as his own judgment, aided by what our best and ablest citizens shall advise. Having acted in a ministerial capacity only, he is under no restraint resulting from his past conduct. He will not be trammelled by his wish to reconcile the course which he has given to the world. He will pursue a course, if we have formed a correct estimate of his character, which will soon bring to a crisis the contests between the United States and foreign nations. We shall again open our ports to the commerce of the world, or exert, as we ought to do, the strength, and spirit, and resources of the nation in defence of our rights. We shall speak to the French and British cabinet in the plainest and most eatagorical terms, and tell them that we will not submit to their arbitrary and unjust orders and decrees; but at the same time shew to them, by a frank and liberal policy, that we are disposed to maintain our intercourse with them, as long as it can be done without concessions which our interest and our honor forbid us to make.

Let it be distinctly understood that this is merely an editorial idea, suggested by some knowledge of colonel Monroe's character and disposition only, and not derived from any opinion we have heard of his advancing as to the course we ought to pursue.

*From the United States Gazette.*

Since the arrival of the St. Michael some very extraordinary publications have appeared in the government papers at *Washington* relative to the propositions made by our government to that of Great Britain. In the last National Intelligencer it is *asserted* that this was the language addressed, by the last dispatch, to the British court.

"Rescind your orders, and we will remove the embargo AS FAR AS REGARDS YOU while we will continue it AS FAR AS IT REGARDS FRANCE, *until she revokes* her decrees. If France still persists *in her* decrees we will have no trade with her; *and* if she rescinds them, our whole trade will be restored to its wonted freedom, and every ground on your part for your orders will be taken away."

If any reliance can be placed upon this, if it is not merely an electioneering trick, it is a frank acknowledgement on the part of our government, that they have subjected the country to all the evils of the embargo for ten months, to the actual loss of about forty millions of dollars to no purpose whatever. That they have now, voluntarily offered to do the very thing which Great Britain asked them to do upon the first publication of the Berlin decree. All that Great Britain demanded, was, that we should resist the execution of the Berlin decree against our commerce; and she waited twelve months before the orders in council were issued, to see whether we would maintain our neutral rights against the mandates of Napoleon. She waited in vain. Our government made no resistance; issued no proclamation; passed no non-intercourse law to bring France to terms. If it is now proper to remove the embargo so far as it regards England, provided she rescind her orders, and to continue it so far as it regards France until she revokes her decrees, was it not equally proper to lay it on in regard to France as soon as she issued those decrees and before Great Britain issued her orders in council? Had this been done, the British orders would never have been issued. We should have enjoyed a lucrative commerce with Great Britain, her allies, and her numerous dependencies, instead of being oppressed by a useless embargo; and Napoleon, seeing that his decrees, instead of cutting off our commerce with his enemy, had given her a monopoly of it, would soon have revoked them, and our prosperity would have been uninterrupted. According to this representation therefore, all that we have gained by a ten months' embargo is simply this: it has brought our admi-

...ion to a sense of THEIR OWN ERRORS, ...ced them voluntarily to offer to G... the very same terms, to induce her ...nd her orders, which they refused to ...ply with, to prevent those orders from ...issued.

## BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *Oct.* 18.

*FROM ENGLAND.*

On Saturday last arrived at this port, the ship Golden Age, Remmick, 43 days from Liverpool, who brought us files of London papers to Aug. 29th; and on Sunday evening the brig Constance, 28 days from Liverpool, by which we have received London papers of the 14th, 15th, & 16th of Sept. a Liverpool paper of the 17th and Lloyd's list of the 13th.

The accounts by the brig Constance, state that the French and English were nearly equal in the battle near Lisbon; that after two days skirmishing they met in close fight, the third, and the contest was chiefly with the bayonet: regiment to regiment the French were driven from the field of battle with great loss. The English also lost in killed and wounded from 3 to 4000. The particular returns were published in the English papers early in September, and the names of the regiments and officers given, both French and English, but unfortunately those papers have not come in the vessel. Sir Arthur Wellesley, demanded an unconditional surrender, but while this was discussing, Gen. Dalrymple arrived to take the command in chief, and he lowered the terms, which gave such disgust to Wellesley, that he was about to return to England and the result gave universal dissatisfaction in England.

An official account of the surrender of Junot and his army to the British and Portuguese forces, as prisoners of war has been published in the London papers: likewise of the surrender of the Russian fleet to adm. Sir CHARLES COTTON. These events are considered in England as of great moment though the conditions do not meet the expectations of the people.

At the date of the last accounts, the French army which had retreated from Madrid, were at Burgos. Accounts from Spain to the 9th September state; that they had retreated to Pampelona, near 80 miles farther north, and but about 40 miles from St. Sebastians. That they had there been attacked by Gen. PALAFOX, who in a successful engagement had killed 5000 and taken 1000 prisoners. That the Spanish patriots were hastening to that place to complete their extirpation. The French troops stationed at Tadela a city on the river Ebro, about 33 miles south of Pampelona, had evacuated that place, and joined the main body at Pampelona, previous to the attack of PALAFOX.

We have waited with solicitude to hear of some decisive step by Austria. She has yet done nothing but prepare. From this we cannot infer that Austria is reconciled to her abject state, or that she wants either disposition or spirit to throw off the French yoke. But while French influence predominates in the Russian cabinet, any hostile movement of the Germans towards France would leave them exposed to the forces of Napoleon on the south; and Russia on the North would of course be their enemy.—Under such circumstances, Austria must from policy refrain from war, until she can either secure the aid of Russia, or at least that Russia will not act against her. What then is the prospect of a change in the policy of the Russian government? Tho' her land operations have been carried on against Sweden with little zeal, she is said to have sent a fleet from Cronstadt of 13 sail of the line, with an equal number of frigates, to Finland. The British are collecting their forces in the Baltic to attack them. This precludes the prospect of an immediate accommodation between Russia and England, but may very possibly be the means of a change in the politics of the former, not far distant. If the Russian fleet meet the British at sea, and it is mentioned in a London paper of the 15th of September, that they were in sight of each other on the departure of a vessel from admiral Saumarez with dispatches, their discomfiture may be expected. Such an event would render the expedience of a peace with England more pressing than ever, and (as Russia is already suffering for the want of her accustomed commerce) would probably be more than a counter balance for the influence of Napoleon, in the court. The suspension of the commerce of Russia subjects the people to many privations—it throws a large portion of them out of employment, and deprives the nobility of their revenue—while nothing is gained by war with England, and nothing by remaining attached to the cause of France. It is the peculiar advantage of Russia that if she does not choose to fight France, she would not be compelled to, in self defence, were she to determine to be at peace with the rest of the world; for such is the present state of Europe, that were Russia to be quiet the interest and arms of Germany would oppose an insuperable barrier between her and French invasion.—When Bonaparte marched to Poland, he had the aid of Spanish troops. Spain has, in 1808, destroyed or taken prisoners probably 80,000 of his best warriors, and as large an army as he bro't against the king of Prussia, will be required south of the Pyrenees, if the independence of Spain is not acknowledged.

Spain is threatened with a new invasion, by an army of near 300,000 men!! It is reported in French papers that about that number are assembling on the frontier.—We do not believe this for two reasons.—The incredibility of the fact, that an army of 300,000 men could be completed in so short a time, in addition to 125,000, already dead or alive in Spain. And the folly of sending into Spain an army which could not, if left to unresisted plunder, find provisions as fast as they would consume them.

The *Globe* of Sept. 15, contains a very important paper, published by the Supreme Junta at Seville, dated on the 3d of August. It breathes a spirit of ardent patriotism and solicitude for the success of the revolution. It relates principally to the subject of settling a temporary general government, to manage their national concerns, in the name and behalf of FERDINAND VII, for whom they profess the most loyal regard. The paper occupies above four columns.

It appears the number of the Patriots who made prisoners of Dupont and his army, has been much over-rated. They were but about 25,000: from thirteen to fifteen thousand of whom, were regular troops, and the rest peasantry. This is an important fact, as it shews the spirit and efficiency of the Spanish forces.

The American dispatch schr. Hope, is mentioned in the Courier of the 15th, as having arrived at Cowes with Capt. HALEY from Havre. It is said she would return direct to America.

The French army assembling on the Rhine, between Strasburg and Wesel, is to be called "The army of reserve of the Rhine."

The captain of a French privateer, bro't into Portsmouth, states that a large number of French privateers had sailed from several ports in France, with provisions for Guadaloupe.

—

An expedition under command of Gen. Baird began to embark at Cork, on the 9th September.

—

It was reported in London that an insurrection had taken place at Naples against the government of king Joachim Napoleon *(Murat.)*

—

The operation of the conscription levy had occasioned a serious revolt in the Tyrol county, to quell which a military force had been dispatched from Munich. *(Will these troops be zealous to cut the throats of Spanish patriots?)*

—

A valuable cargo of cotton had arrived at Liverpool, the first fruits of the Brazil commerce.

—

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have arrived at Bayonne.

—

The emperor has demanded of the Confederation of the Rhine 120,000 conscripts.

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### IMPORTANT EXTRACT.

*Extract from the French Expose, Sept.* 1808.

The court of Vienna has constantly testified to your majesty the most amicable intentions; indignant at the policy of England, she has recalled her minister from London, sent back the minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of war with that power. She adds to these measures an interdict in her ports against the admission of vessels, which under a neutral flag, are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize. Latterly, however, this power has carried its armament beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion of its population and finances. Your ministers, sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute* which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

* *How insolent in a nation whose extravagant blockading decrees against England were the cause of the issuing and are the cause of the continuing of the Orders in Council. The French seizures and condemnations are to give no offence.*

—

*Extract from the message of the Emperor to the Senate.*

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England had disembarked in that country. The further security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these important operations.

My alliance with the emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace on the continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts, and since my neighbors increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephew. This catastrophe has deeply affected me.

—

*Extract from the report of the Minister of War.*

SIRE—I have the honor of laying before your Majesty the state and situation of your Majesty's armies in Poland, in Prussia, and in Silesia, in Denmark, in Dalmatia, in Albania, in Naples, Italy and Spain. I annex to it that of your Majesty's armies of reserve at Boulogne, on the coasts, on the Rhine, and in the interior. Your Majesty will perceive that France never before possessed more numerous or better appointed armies, and that they were never better kept, or better provisioned.

Notwithstaining, however the different events which have taken place in Spain, have occasioned a pretty considerable loss, in consequence of an operation as inconcievable as it is painful, of the division under Dupont; your Majesty has notified the resolution you have taken, of assembling more than 200,000 men beyond the Pyrenees, without however, weakening either of the armies in Germany or that of Dalmatia. For the attainment of this end a levy of 80,000 men appears to be indispensable.

The minister concludeswith recommending the calling out of the next Conscription.

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☞ At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, *three times a week*, which will contain all the matter and advertise ments published in the daily pa per. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*.

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

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### LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents*. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

### FALL GOODS.

*By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received*

Part of my Fall Goods,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7. mwftf,



**Alexandria Daily Gazette.**

*MONDAY*, OCTOBER 24.


We anticipate our usual time of publication to give speedy publicity to the following highly important intelligence:

Bryden's Tontine Coffee-House,
*New-York, Oct.* 21.

MR. SNOWDEN,

*Dear Sir,*

By the arrival of the ship Richard, Odiorne, we have the following

*IMPORTANT NEWS,*

And London papers to the 17th September, in 23 days from Liverpool.

Capt. Odiorn informs that on the 21st September, when beating down the Channel, Mr. Maury, the American consul at Liverpool, sent one of his clerks on board the Richard, with the news of the arrival at Liverpool of an express from London, advising of a

DECLARATION OF WAR
*By France against the U. States of America,*

and advised capt. O. to come to anchor and insure his vessel, in consequence thereof. Capt. O. has *dispatches for government*; and received orders from Mr. Pinkney, to send them on *immediately* on his arrival in the U. States of America, provided he could not charter a pilot boat on the coast, to run into the Chesapeake.

This is the substance of this IMPORTANT NEWS.

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### FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
*Woollen and Cotton Goods,*
Which are opening for sale.

October 19 d

### THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

*And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,*

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

## ADDRESS

TO THE

*PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;*

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

*The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.*

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

*GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.*

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

September 15

### FOR SALE,

I wish to sell about 50 or 60 acres of Land, at the mouth of Poiney Run, wheron is a good mill seat with a never failing stream, about one and a half miles from the Great Falls of Potomac. Credit will be given if required with giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date. I also have some slaves which I wish to sell for cash, or hire by the year: one of which understands sawing at the whip-saw and also is a good ditcher; another understands driving a waggon and team, and others that understsnd farming: and for further particulars any person wishing to purchase or hire may be informed by applying to

John Jackson, sen.

*Near the Great Falls Potomac, Fairfax co.*

October 4 1aw3w*

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

*James Kennedy, sen.*

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

*Prevention better than Cure.*

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on more assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off supefluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

*Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.*

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

*Hamilton's Grand Restorative,*

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

*Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

*Hamilton's Elixir,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throats and approaching Consumptions.

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HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

*GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,*

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

*The Genuine Persian Lotion.*

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

*Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.*

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

*ALSO,*

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

*(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)*

*Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.*

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.*

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica ston of which, under God, have perfectly retored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

*THOMAS KELSO.*

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker*

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

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TO LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, on King street, next door to the Washington Tavern. For terms apply to

John Janney.

September 23, law6t

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Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a Negro Boy, named GILES, about 15 years old—he is a a likely well made boy, good countenance, and has lost one of his upper fore teeth—he had on when he went away a suit of German oznabrigs, and the last I heard of him was that he was carried into Alexandria by one *William A. Adams.*—Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS if secured in any jail so that I get him again.

Charles Tyler, jun.

Sudley Mill, Prince William County, about 8 miles from Centreville, and the same distance from Haymarket.

October 21. eo

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☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9—(15.) }

*N. B.* If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

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PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the court of the United States for the fifth circuit and Virginia district, pronounced a May term, 1807, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at public auction, at Dawtson's tavern, in the town of Leesburg, in the county of Loudon, *on Monday, the 14th day of November next*, in a suit wherein the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, are plaintiffs; and Samuel Hough, Mahlon Hough, and others, are defendants,

*A certain tract or parcel of Land,*

LYING on the Kitocton, in the said county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, and the MANUFACTURING MILL erected thereon, and all the HOUSES & IMPROVEMENTS thereon, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned—conveyed by the defendant, Mahlon Hough, by deed of mortgage to the complainants, bearing date the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

William Mann, }
Armistead Long, } Com'rs.
Charles F. Mercer, }

September 17 law8w

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WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who is now in the habit of teaching School, in which capacity he would again engage—or as clerk in a Mercantile business. He can bring proper testimonials of his capacity, character, &c. A letter addressed to A. B. Fairfax Court-house, will be attended to.

October 17. law3t†

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FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

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*Just Received,*

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,

*For Sale by*

*John G. Ladd.*

August 30. d

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*JUST RECEIVED,*

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

*Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;*

3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

OR,

THE REMOVAL

OF THE

*SEAT OF GOVERNMENT*

A Farce.

---

Joseph Mandeville,

*CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS*

*ALEXANDRIA:*

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

*AND OFFERS FOR SALE,*

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
6 casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

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JAMES BACON,

*At his* GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

*He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyson, } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Young Hyson, }
Hyson-Skin, and }
Souchong }

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira, }
Busellos, }
Sherry, }
Lisbon, } *WINES.*
Teneriffe, }
Malaga, and }
Genuine old Port }

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very oest chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of whion have been collected with care, and will be dispo of on the very lowest terms

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JOHN G. LADD,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

80 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d